

THE PUBLIC LEDGER

WHAT THE EDITOR SAYS

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY
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A Word to Republicans.

The hope of the party lies in the expansion
of a stalwart Republican press. The Republi-
can leaflet or otherwise helps to support
a Democratic party in the election of
one of his own party members in contrast
to the Republican cause.

Continuously subscribed to by the National
Republican League.

J. S. CLARKSON, President.
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When, after the first outbreak at
Homestead, the Democrats declared that
the political effect would be to aid tre-
mendously the cause of the Democrats
and the election of Mr. CLEVELAND by
showing the hardships and oppres-
sions of American workmen under the
Republican policy of Protection, and
especially the workings and influ-
ences of the McKinley act, it was
remarked that it was likely the final
outcome in such a direction would be
in favor of the policy, and greatly to
the embarrassment of such Democratic
politicians as attempted to make political
capital out of the occurrence.

It was believed that an investigation
would result in a public statement of
the amount of money paid in wages to
the workmen of America under the
Protective system. This result has come
about, and the people are considering
with amazement the rate of wages the
thousands of Carnegie workmen were in
receipt of, and what were the incomes
of the men of the Homestead works
when they resolved to strike. Some of
the Democrats who urged with such
tumultuous heat the appointment and
sending out of the investigating com-
mission with a view to gathering in
some cheap political capital from a
bloody and awful calamity, are now
wishing they had gone a-fishing in-
stead.

It was shown that under the infamous
system of Protection the workmen at
Homestead were getting from \$500, the
minimum, to \$5,000 and over a year,
more in some instances than the sym-
pathetic Congressmen were receiving from
the Government for their usual public
services. The heart of Mr. BOATNER of
Louisiana was especially surcharged with
sympathy for these suffering victims of
a nefarious Republican industrial system.
But after Mr. BOATNER had drawn from
one of the victims the fact that at the
time the strike was determined upon he
was getting in wages \$15 a day, he be-
came silent and ruminative.

Under the head of "Mr. Boatner's
Astonishment" The Washington Post,
an independent newspaper, thus touches
up Mr. BOATNER and the facts of a
master of the Democratic now which they
had not thrown themselves at with so
much suddenness and penetration.
"One can readily sympathize in Repre-
sentative BOATNER's astonishment when
he came to examine the payroll of the
Homestead mills. He had no doubt seen
the tragic wood cut imposed upon a
responsible public by such blabbering
newspapers as The New York World
and St. Louis Republic. Those harrow-
ing representations of hollow-cheeked
women and emaciated children kneeling
before the callous FRICK, and begging
for bread, must have worked on Mr.
Boatner's feelings powerfully. No

wonder, therefore, that when he got to
Homestead and collided with the real
facts in the case he was both enlight-
ened and amazed. He found the world's
down-trodden and oppressed operatives
living in comfortable, even luxurious
houses, wearing the best of clothing
and exhibiting every symptom of pros-
perity. He found that the smallest
compensation paid to any man in the
works, and that to very few, was \$1 40
a day, the average pay at \$3 a day, the
maximum (received by hundreds of men)
as high as \$15 a day.

"What do Government employees here
in Washington think of men refusing to
work for \$1,000, \$2,500, \$3,000 and
\$5,000 per annum? Thousands of clerks
and laborers in the country's pay are
contented and comfortable upon less
than the average income of the Home-
stead workmen. They do not have
newspapers representing them as mar-
tyrs and denouncing the Government as
a monster of cruelty and meanness.
Neither does it occur to them to strike for
better pay and to parade themselves as
the victims of an intolerable oppression.
We venture to say that if the Federal
employees in this city were paid at the
same relative rates as the Homestead
operatives, they would be the happiest
and most grateful of human beings.
We wait with interest the report of the
Oates Committee. As we have said on
a previous occasion, we cannot imagine
why they went to Pittsburgh, what they
expected to accomplish, or how Congress
can make any proper and useful applica-
tion of the result, but we feel a great
curiosity as to the impressions they are
implied and as to the temper in which
they will impart those impressions to the
country."

And now how about Mr. HUGH O'DON-
NELL himself, and his destitute condi-
tion that led him to rebel. He is the
pulsant and acknowledged leader at
Homestead of the strikers. What is
Mr. O'DONNELL's grievance? He him-
self told the Congressional Committee on
Wednesday. He testified that his wages
averaged \$144 per month, eight hours
work a day, under the old scale, and that
the proposed new scale did not affect
them. That is, O'DONNELL was a
worker in the Homestead mill earned.
says The Philadelphia Press, about
\$1,800 a year—more than nine-tenths
of all the clerical men in the state earn;
more than nine-tenths of all the teachers;
more than half of all the lawyers;
six times as much as most of the farmers;
with thousands of workmen paid such
wages. From that view of the case the
Tariff laws can justly be held account-
able for the trouble.

The report of the Congressional Com-
mittee sent to "investigate" the "starva-
tion wages" paid at Homestead is one of
the things that is now anxiously looked
for. It will make a splendid Republi-
can campaign document.

The Chicago News-Record is authority
for the information that WILLIAM A.
PICKERSON, a Democrat and that 90
per cent. of his men are Democrats, too.
Workingmen inclined to blame Protec-
tion for the Homestead troubles should
make a note of this.

SINCE the new Tariff became a law,
Rio coffee has declined in price 24.3 per
cent. and sugar 35.8 per cent. Dun's
Commercial Agency reports the average
fall in the necessities of life at 18 per
cent. Dun's report would have been a
good thing to incorporate into the Re-
publican platform.

Political Points.

Well, Why Shouldn't He Be?
Globe-Democrat.—The assertion credited
to Cleveland that he is "satisfied with the
outlook" would seem to indicate that he
is pleased that Harrison is going to be
re-elected.

Hotting the Danger Signal.
New York Sun.—When the principle of
Free-trade becomes identified with an-
archy and the destruction of the right of
property, as its necessary accompaniment,
we are frantically tending to identify it,
all thought of its continuing to receive se-
rious consideration will have to be aban-
doned for many years to follow. This
country is not ready for such a combina-
tion yet. Down with anarchy! Let law
and order reign.

ST. JOHN'S FIRE.

Description of It By Eye-Wit-
nesses Now in New York.

An Epidemic May Follow the Great
Conflagration.

The Burning City Looked Like a Huge
Glowing Coal From Ship at Sea
120 Miles Distant—15,000 House-
less and Homeless People.

New York, July 18.—The first vessel
which has arrived at this port from St.
John, N. F., since the fire which swept
two-thirds of the town off of existence,
is now lying at Woodland street docks,
Brooklyn. She is the steamship Miran-
da, commanded by Capt. H. E. Leseman,
who got into St. John during the fire
and was extremely impressed with the sight.

"Talk about a big fire," said Capt.
Leseman. "I'm planning you no sea-
yarn when I tell you that at 120 miles
distance from St. John's the windows
and doors of the pilot house had to be
closed tight on account of the dense
smoke the strong northwest wind blow-
ing off shore brought down on us. We
felt the heat fifty sixty miles away,
and from where we anchored the whole
eastern part of the town looked like
one huge glowing coal. The cargo of
150 tons of fish which we ought to have
taken on board was burned, and we had
to load at Halifax."

"What about the state of the St.
John's citizens?"
"Well, there are over 15,000 of them
houseless and homeless, not one hun-
dred of them who would dare to bet
they had a change of clothing. In fact,
clothing is what they are chiefly in need
of, especially underwear. The weather
was favorable when we left, but may
change any moment."

"The great danger St. John's has to
fear at present is diphtheria, an epidemic
to which it has always been partially
subject. Should it attack the people as
they are now, huddled together like
sheep, insufficiently clothed and badly
sheltered, the mortality would be
devastating. Foodstuffs for rebuilding
are, of course, requisite, and I wish
to state that provisions of any kind, or
cast-off and second hand clothing, if
sent to Boston or Archibald, in Broad-
way, will be carried, freightage free, by
the Miranda, which sails Thursday next
to St. John's."

On board the Miranda were two gen-
tlemen who have lived in New York for
many years, but are natives of St.
John's and were on a visit there at the
time of the fire.

"Halifax has sent us \$20,000, besides
breadstuffs and canned provisions, by
the time we left on the Miranda," said
one of these gentlemen.
"Our own town council and the prem-
ier, Sir William Whitworth, seemed
totally paralyzed by the emergency.
Some sheds, however, not much better
than cow pens, were put up by the gov-
ernment against the high fence around
the colonial building, under which the
mothers and their children, many of
whom are sick through the fright and
exposure, huddled together like so many
cattle. Many people, thanks to warm
weather, food and freedom and many
mild sleeping places in vacant lots."

KICKS AND CLUBS

Nearly End the Life of a Negro Murderer
in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 19.—Andrew
Jeffers, a Negro ex-convict, killed a
white man named William Adams. Ad-
ams was talking to a woman named
Lizzie Waddell, of whom Jeffers ap-
peared to be jealous. After the
killing Jeffers fled, but was pur-
sued and captured by an enraged
mob, who, after nearly killing him
with kicks and clubs, were about to
complete their work by lynching the
victim, when interrupted by several
leading citizens, who finally prevailed
upon the mob to let the law take its
course, and the black brute was led
away to jail, followed by a howling mob
of angry people, who constantly
pounded him with rock and other mis-
siles at intervals.

Drunken Soldiers.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 19.—David
Lester, of Company A, Fourteenth reg-
iment, N. G. F., stabbed Frank Calhoun
on Grant street, near Fifth avenue, at
9:30 o'clock Monday morning. The af-
ray is the outcome of a night's carousal
that Lester and Howard Hook indulged
in Sunday night. They were drinking
yet Monday morning. They went along
Grant street insulting every person
they met, brandishing their bayonets
in the faces of passers-by.

After the Pinkertons.

BOSTON, July 19.—The Central Labor
union of this city Monday adopted res-
olutions calling upon the committee now
investigating the Homestead disaster to
widen the scope of its inquiries by de-
manding the books and other memoran-
da at the Pinkertons' headquarters, with
a view of obtaining the true inwardness
of the Pinkerton secret service and its
alien alliance, claiming that they are
dangerous alike to the public morals
and to the perpetuity of this republic.

Sympathetic Strikers Go to Work.
PITTSBURGH, July 19.—A large num-
ber of the mechanics and laborers of
the upper and lower union Carnegie
mills at Lawrenceville, and who went
out last week when the members of the
Amalgamated association inaugurated
their sympathetic strike, returned to
work Monday morning.

New York Builders Strike.
New York July 19.—The board of
walking delegates of builders ordered
the men of fourteen firms to strike Mon-
day morning. This throws out of work
about one thousand men, and before
the end of the week perhaps six thou-
sand.

Final Adjournment.
WASHINGTON, July 19.—A meeting of
the committee on ways and means, of
the house, will be held Monday for the
purpose of fixing a day for the final ad-
journment. It is supposed. It was
stated that the date will be July 20 or 21.

STANDING FIRM.

Not a Wheel Turns in the Works at Home-
stead—Firemen and Watchmen Report
for Duty But No Strikers.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 19.—At 6 o'clock
Monday morning the watchman threw
open the main gate in the two miles of
fence that surrounds the great mills of
the Carnegie Co. and peered into the
dense fog outside to see if the men in
the mechanical departments were be-
ginning to arrive. The shadowy form
of a soldier on guard was the only sign
of life visible, and the faithful watch-
man withdrew to the office porch. He
waited patiently for the appearance of
the 500 or 600 mechanics who were not-
ified to report for duty Monday morning
and waited preliminarily to the start-
ing of the mills.

One man arrived, and was admitted
without a question. Then came another
and another until a large number had
passed within the gates. They were not
the mechanics that had been summoned.
They were not former employees return-
ing to make livelihood for themselves in
their old positions. They were the
watchmen and foremen who have re-
mained loyal to the company, and have
been in duty since the mills have shut
down.

And thus did the week open. Not one
of the skilled mechanics reported at the
office and despite the official notice of
Superintendent Potter, work did not
commence at the usual time Monday.
These mechanics are not only experts in
their several departments, but are familiar
with every machine and every furnace
in the Carnegie works.

To fill their places will be extremely
difficult, as the appliances at the Cas-
tronic mills are in advance of those of
any other steel works in this country,
even if men capable of doing the work
could be found in such numbers as to
induce them to work under guard.

There seems to be some foundation
for the rumor that men are coming from
England to work at the Homestead
steel works, that is the operators here
believe that there is, and are indulging
in considerable speculation over the
matter. They point out that there were
two brothers named McConnell who
worked as foremen in the mill and came
from England have disappeared and
have not been seen for three weeks.
Many of the locked-out men believe the
brothers have gone into the steel man-
ufacturing district around Sheffield for
the purpose of inducing skilled work-
men to come and work in the Home-
stead mill.

This story has received so much cur-
rency that the Homestead people are
gravely discussing what legal steps be
taken when the Englishmen arrive. I
spoke to a foreman and he ridiculed the
rumor. He said there is plenty of men
could be secured in the United States,
so that no necessity exists for going out
of the country. This foreman said that
part of the works would actually be
in operation by this afternoon, but de-
clined to state where the men were to
come from.

AMERICAN WHEELMEN

Make a Rapid Run on the National Cap-
ital—Champagne Ecstasy.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The wheel-
men of the country took the capital by
storm Monday. Ten thousand of them,
coming from every state in the country,
arrived within the past forty-eight
hours to assist in giving proper edat to
the national meet of the League of
American Wheelmen. Among them
were all the crack wheelmen of the
country. National headquarters were
established Sunday at the Ebbitt
house, as well as the city's first
Cyclé club house, and at both places the
doors were wide open and abundant
hospitalities are tendered to every vis-
itor. The festivities of the gathering
were inaugurated Monday morning at
9 o'clock, when several thousand wheel-
men assembled in front of the Ebbitts,
and under the escort of the committee
on entertainment in procession and vis-
ited in turn each of the government
departments and the other public build-
ings and the capitol.

At 11 o'clock this programme was in-
terrupted in order that the wheelmen
might take a run into the country with
the accompaniment of a lunch at the
Soldiers' home. On their return the
tour of the departments were resumed.
At 1 o'clock the regular annual conven-
tion of the league was opened in the
Columbia Athletic club house. No busi-
ness of importance, however, was on
the docket, and the meeting was simply
held in compliance with the arbitrary
rules. Late Monday afternoon there
was a run to Fort Myers, Va., and Mon-
day evening the delegates, as well as
the Congressional Bicycle club, of which
Jerry Simpson is president, were seren-
aded by the local cyclist. Tuesday
afternoon the four big champion events
will be contested, and there will in ad-
dition be open races, in which the best
men in the country will be contestants.
There is so much rivalry this year be-
tween the racing men that very fast
time is likely to be made.

Electricity Railway Deal.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 19.—A deal has
just been closed by which the 700-acre
park adjoining the Big Sioux river on
the west side of the city is to be sold to
Chicago parties, together with eight
miles of electric railway for \$600,000.
It is believed that the Chicago & North-
western road is the real purchaser.

Tennessee Pioneer Deal.

CLARKESBURG, Tenn., July 19.—Miss
Lucy A. Bryan died in this city Monday
morning after an illness of three weeks.
She was 35 years of age and had been a
citizen of Clarkesburg 60 years. Miss
Bryan was aunt to the late Senator J.
B. Bailey.

Not Asking Aid.

PITTSBURGH, July 19.—President
Weibe, of the Amalgamated associa-
tion, is considerably exercised over the
claim appealing for funds in the in-
terest of the unskilled laborers at Home-
stead. He pronounces it a fraud.

He Feared Retaliation.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 19.—Arch-
Murphy, the outlaw who recently
killed his brother Bill, has added to his
crimes by murdering a man named
Carmar who he feared would betray
him. It is supposed.

Presidential Campaign of 1892!

GRAND INDUCEMENTS
TO READERS OF
THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

The Presidential Campaign of 1892 will, without doubt, be the most intensely
interesting and exciting in the history of the United States, and country people will
be extremely anxious to have all the GENERAL and POLITICAL NEWS and dis-
cussions of the day as presented in a National journal, in addition to that supplied
by their own local paper.

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